(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2058.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1786.

VIENNA, *February* 2.

OUR monarch has given orders to equip two cutters, of twenty guns each, to cruife in the Adriatic gulph, for the protection of the trade of Trieſte: theſe are the ſame veſſels which were deſtined to force the paſſage of the Scheld, and are the whole imperial marine at this time: but, it is ſaid, our monarch means to increaſe the naval force of the empire, and is for that purpoſe going to import materials for ſhip building from Cherſon, whilſt the Croats are to be drained for ſailors. Charles VI. in 1728 built ſome ſhips of war, but other objects prevented him from finiſhing his plan. It is thought our preſent monarch will be able to eſtabliſh a fleet at leaſt ſufficient to awe the Barbary corſairs.

We are aſſured that the emperor has ordered all his miniſters at the different courts of the empire to require a categorical anſwer from the princes to the following queſtion, viz. "Whether they have acceded to the German confederation, or whether they mean to accede to it?

The emperor mentioned ſome little time ſince, at a public meeting, that he ſhould undertake a journey in June, from which he ſhould not return to Vienna till October.

March 22. The very gracious manner in which the emperor received the count de Powdewils has furniſhed freſh matter of conjecture for our politicians, and, if we may credit them, that ambaſſador has brought his imperial majeſty the moſt poſitive aſſurances of the king his maſter to co-operate efficaciouſly in the election of a king of the Romans in favour of his royal highneſs the archduke François, grand duke of Tuſcany. They add, that in return the king of Pruſſia requires the court to obſerve the moſt ſcrupulous neutrality, in caſe the Dutch, perſiſting in their refuſal to come to an amicable arrangement in the affairs of the prince ſtadtholder, the king would think it neceſſary to oblige them to it. The above requeſt is looked upon here as a maſter ſtroke of politics. Whatever may be the fact as to the above, it is certain that the tranquillity of Europe depends upon the good intelligence between the king of Pruſſia and our ſovereign.

PARIS, *February* 20.

An unlucky inſtance of an error in judgment, a proper leſſon to all magiſtrates in general, is the ſubject at preſent of every polite circle in France. The ſon of a rich Italian merchant had been travelling for a year in the ſouth of this kingdom, and was to have embarked at Marſeilles to viſit Spain, and thence to paſs into England. At Niſmes he fell in love with a young lady, who promiſed to marry him at his return. The unhappy young man, on quitting his miſtreſs, propoſes to himſelf the pleaſure of Vaucluſe, where the immortal petrarch receives the paſſing tribute of a ſigh from every traveller as he viſits chaſte Laara's tomb. As he was going through the Popiſh territory of Avignon, a murder was committed by a man dreſſed in a green frock. The young Italian had likewiſe a green frock, and the guards who were in ſearch of the murderer, guided by falſe appearances, ſeized on him, and two other men not far off; they were all three loaded with irons and thrown into a gaol. The man in green, who was ſuppoſed to have committed the murder, being brought before the awful magiſtrate, and interrogated, denies with a proper and manly aſſurance, the fact, and perſiſts in being innocent. The imperious judge, unaccuſtomed to receive ſuch bold anſwers, after loading him with the moſt execrable expreſſions, ordered him to be put to the torture. He ſuffered all thoſe torments invented by the moſt barbarous and refined cruelty, with a ſurpriſing fortitude: they could not make him own a crime he had never perpetrated, and the only words that he uttered were, I am innocent—forgive them Lord for they know not what they are doing.

The proofs not being quite ſatisfactory they did not dare to condemn him to death; but upon theſe *demi* proofs, they ſent him to the gallies for five years, at Toulon. The young man wrote the whole of this unlucky affair to his banker at Paris, begging him not to let his father in Italy know what had happened, for fear of haſtening his death, if he thought him culpable; or of involving him in endleſs trouble by attempting to annul the fatal ſentence of Avignon; beſides, he hoped that his innocence might be clearly proved, as it happened ſoon after. The money his father allowed him for travelling was punctually remitted to the gallies by the Paris banker, who received the cuſtomary receipts with a falſe date from Madrid, London or Paris.

By the will of Providence, that will never permit the innocent to ſuffer, the real murderer was condemned to the gallies for another crime, and, as chance would have it, was chained to the ſame oar with the innocent young Italian. The villain behaved in ſuch a ſhocking manner that he was hated by all the ſlaves, and at length he completed the ſcore of his crimes by killing the ſerjeant of the guards. Before his execution he declared before M. de Jean, grand provoſt, of Toulon harbour, that he had committed the murder near Avignon, for which another man was ſent to the gallies. His teſtament confirmed the whole of his depoſition, and M. de Jean, in order to deliver the unhappy young man from a puniſhment he did not deſerve, began to act ſo vigorouſly, and ſo earneſtly, that the king of France has ordered the young Italian to be diſcharged; and declares by his letters that he was wrongfully condemned for a crime he had not committed.

When the young man had received the moſt flattering hopes of M. de Jean of his delivery, he wrote to his miſtreſs the whole of his ſad hiſtory, and ſhe, thoroughly convinced of the truth of his doleful tale, acquainted him immediately that his father and mother were dead, and that ſhe ſhould come to Toulon to ſee him. True love never harbours ſuſpicions; ſhe was ſure her lover could not deceive her, and repaired immediately to Toulon—to the very galley, among the ſlaves. I leave to the reader to paint to his mind this tender interview. The ſcene affected all the beholders; and it was with difficulty the two lovers were recovered to life, after the mutual ſhock they were ſeized with at their firſt meeting. Two days after his majeſty's orders were obeyed, and the marriage was celebrated. The young couple are happy in each other, but the young man wiſhes to have his character re-eſtabliſhed in the eyes of the world. The unhappy young Italian, delivered from ſlavery through his majeſty's gracious orders, is gone poſt to Rome, and with the king's letters, he hopes to have his ſuit received, and his innocence proclaimed in all parts of France and Italy.

March 12. Since the laſt arrival of ſhips from the Indies, a report has been ſpread of a revolution having happened in China, the nature of which, however, is not generally known; it is ſuppoſed that the death of the emperor is the principal circumſtance: and that the Engliſh have availed themſelves of it to form an eſtabliſhment in the iſland of Formoſa; they have obtained permiſſion from the governor and principal mandarins.

VENICE, *March* 3.

Letters from Corfu, dated the 5th of February, give a melancholy account of an earthquake happening in that iſland. The country has ſuffered conſiderable damage, and part of the city has been deſtroyed. One hundred and twenty perſons periſhed in the ruins of the buildings; but the number of the wounded is much more conſiderable. The governor with great difficulty eſcaped in a chalmpe with all his family and domeſtics. The goverament hotel is ſwallowed up. We are informed that the iſlands of St. Maure and Argos have received much damage, but we have not yet had a circumſtantial relation.

AMSTERDAM, *March* 9.

The regency of this city paſſed a reſolution this evening, tending to reſtore the command of the garriſon at the Hague to his highneſs the ſtadtholder, with a few reſtrictions which may accommodate the late differences. This reſolution was carried by twenty-one againſt fifteen. This affair is expected to be finally ſettled by their high mightineſſes in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

LONDON, *February* 1.

The emperor ſeems reſolved to barricade his dominions effectually againſt all importation of our manufactures into the ſame! Whence this inveteracy of imperial Joſeph to this country, which was the ſalvation of his mother, and the preſervation of her auguſt houſe, when tottering on the brink of perdition, even within our memory? Query. Is not all this done in concert with, and at the inſtigation of the French court, with which we fondly imagine ourſelves to be carrying on a negotiation for a friendly commercial treaty? Surely theſe are ſubjects worthy of a ſerious deep inquiry of our miniſters, as well as of parliament at its firſt meeting.

Feb. 11. A letter from Lanfair, Montgomeryſhire, dated January 30, ſays, "Yeſterday at noon, about a mile from hence, the ground, with a conſiderable part of the turnpike road, gave way almoſt perpendicularly, quite into the river, which has left a dreadful chaſm of at leaſt 150 yards."

Feb. 16. A letter from the Hague, dated Feb. 4, ſays, "We hear that the count de Rechteren, ambaſſador to their high mightineſſes at the court of Madrid, has written to them in his laſt diſpatches, that the count de Florida Blanca, premier to the king of Spain, has communicated his majeſty's intentions to join the alliance concluded between the republic and the court of France, and that his majeſty wiſhed to know the inclination of the ſtates on this ſubject. It is alſo ſaid, that the Spaniſh miniſter at the Hague has had ſeveral conferences to the ſame purpoſe with the members of adminiſtration. It is very probable that their high mightineſſes will agree to the propoſal, an event which muſt engage the attention of Europe."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 30.

"Couriers are now paſſing more frequently than was ever known between our court and thoſe of Peterſburgh, Berlin, Naples, and Venice. Notwithſtanding the avowed deſign and projected plan of the court of Verſailles to preſerve peace in Europe, it is imagined that the influence of the French cabinet will prove too feeble to check the ambition of thoſe powers who are evidently ſeeking occaſions for, and reſolutely determined upon hoſtile meaſures."

March 4. The ſituation of the Dutch Weſt-India company may be beſt ſeen by the memorial which they addreſſed to the ſtates of the province of Holland, in which they ſet forth, that having opened a loan for a million of florins at three per cent. they had been ſo unſucceſsful that only 63,000 were ſubſcribed, the reſt being furniſhed by their great mightineſſes; but the company having been obliged to repay 350,000 florins before borrowed of their mightineſſes, and to defray other expences, the whole million had been abſorbed. They therefore requeſt of the ſtates to put them in poſſeſſion of an additional three millions of florins, either by effectual ſubſidies, or by their ſecurities to receive annual ſubſidies. That they ſhould think themſelves happy if they could wait for the courſe of the deliberations of the ſtates, but that is not poſſible, they being already obliged to ſuſpend the payment of their quota to ſupply the wants of the direction of Surinam, and utterly incapable of ſending next ſpring neceſſaries to the colonies. That it would be imprudent in them to deſire a larger ſum, or to limit any, as they might either fix it too high or too low. They therefore crave leave to apply from time to time to the ſtates for relief as occaſion may require.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, January 7.

"The army of the pacha of Scutari is ſaid to amount to 40,000 men. We are certainly informed, that he hath already paſſed the Drin and the mountains of Coſtengos, and that he is on his way to Romania at the head of his troops. As his track is marked by the moſt barbarous cruelties, proceeding from his fierce and revengeful ſpirit, it has occaſioned great alarms at Conſtantinople. Government has given orders to Abdi Pacha Beglierberg, of Romania, the reſident at Sophia, to muſter immediately all the troops in that province; the pachas of Morea, Siliſtrea, Salonica, and ſome others of Albania, are to join him with their forces of their governments. Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, however, and ſuperiority of numbers, it is generally feared it will not be eaſy to defeat this rebel, as we have been informed the greateſt part of his army conſiſts of chriſtians, who are excited to vengeance for the perſecutions and extortions of the captain-pacha while governor of Morea, and who had obliged numbers of them to quit the country, after which mahmud pacha, who ſome time was meditating a revolt, received them under his protection, and had no difficulty to perſuade them to make a common cauſe of it, and take up arms againſt his ſovereign. The influence of the captain-pacha is ſuch in the adm[illegible]ration, that they imagine by directing their vengeance againſt the empire at large, it muſt in the end fall upon him, nor is this the firſt time that an infatuated populace has been miſled by a ſimilar mode of reaſoning."

March 16. Private advices from Leghorn impart, that news had been brought there of the ſucceſs of the chevalier Emo, the Venetian admiral, againſt the Tuniſians. Having ordered a feint attack upon a particular part of the place, he drew thither all the garriſon whilſt, improving a favourable wind, which ſprung up at the time, the admiral entered the Goulette, where having landed fifteen hundred men, he levelled with the ground all the new fortifications erected by the beſieged, during the truce formerly granted to the dey: a ſtrong caſtle was alſo taken by the Venetians, who ſpiked all the ordnance they found there, which conſiſted of ſeveral large pieces of artillery. It is added, that a great number of Tuniſians were killed; but as the account is not official, this relation cannot be given as a poſitive fact.

A very ſingular and curious robbery was committed on Saturday laſt upon Mr. Dallas, the counſel. He was about to make an elaborate ſpeech for lord Lonſdale in the Lancaſter committee, when a ſharper ſet off from the room to Lincoln's-inn and informed Mr. Dallas's clerk, that his maſter had unfortunately ſpilt a diſh of chocolate upon his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, and deſired clean ones might be immediately ſent to him to the committee room, Mr. D. being engaged to dine with lord L. and a few ſelect friends, in Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare. The clerk, not doubting the truth of his ſtory, immediately ſent Mr. Dallas's beſt waiſtcoat, ſhirt, and ruffles, with which the fellow ran away, and has not ſince been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, February 6.

"The marquis de Fuentes, who is ſaid to be appointed to the office of repreſenting the catholic king at the court of London, is juſt arrived here, and has had ſeveral audiences of his majeſty, the prince of Aſturias, and the miniſter. This nobleman, who about four years ago ſucceeded to the title and eſtates of his anceſtors, is ſaid to be a man of very rare virtues and ſhining talents, which have recommended him to the prince, who is prime miniſter, and tranſacts all public affairs, both foreign and domeſtic; and ſuch is the attention of this heir to the crown of Spain and the Indies, that he is literally at the head and tranſacting of all public matters whatever. A miniſter, as envoy from England, is daily expected, the hotel ſo long prepared for the earl of Cheſterfield being now putting into ſuch condition as if his arrival was certain. There has lately been publiſhed a ſtate of the forces of this kingdom, and the dominions thereof, which places the marine at 63 ſhips of the line, and 111 others, and the military at 67,000 men, of which 40,000 are the houſehold guards of the crown, 5200 dragoons, 6000 cavalry, and the reſt infantry, including the garriſons in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, February 10.

"A courier extraordinary diſpatched by our ambaſſador at Liſbon, arrived here on the 18th inſtant, with the melancholy account of the ſhip San Petro D'Alcantare, whoſe return here was looked for with the utmoſt eagerneſs, on account of her valuable cargo, having run a-ground on the coaſt of Portugal, near Peniche. The crew had ſufficient time to make their eſcape, and the ſhip, though foundered, not being quite ſunk when the expreſs left Liſbon, ſome hopes are entertained of ſaving the beſt part of the cargo, which conſiſted originally of ſeven or eight millions of piaſtres, one or two millions worth in goods from Spaniſh America, and between three or four millions for government account."

March 17. Lord Howe has conſtructed a draught of a third rate ſhip of war, to carry 80 guns, which he has communicated to the navy board, to be ſent by them to the different king's yards, to have a new ſet of 80 gun ſhips built. They are to carry their guns upon two decks, which will make them the moſt uſeful as well as the moſt formidable ſhips in our navy, and is ſuppoſed will be the greateſt improvement that could poſſibly have been made. The metal is to be equal to the firſt rates, and their guns all upon a new conſtruction.

The preſent conteſt between Great-Britain and Ireland, by the moſt authentic accounts received from that kingdom within theſe few days, we are happy to hear, is likely to be terminated this ſeſſion in the moſt amicable manner. It is certainly proper that Great-Britain ſhould encourage the manufactures and other trade of Ireland; but there is a great difference between ſuch conduct, and the changing her whole commercial and colonial ſyſtem; encouraging the migration of men, capitals, and trade, with their mercantile knowledge, their ſteadineſs of exertion, their induſtry and talents for commerce, to produce an equal competition againſt herſelf. Ireland has her advantages—let her enjoy them; Great-Britain will readily adopt and promote any meaſure by which ſhe can benefit Ireland, without materially injuring herſelf; but ſhe cannot reaſonably be expected to adopt meaſures tending to divert the colonial trade, and to tear from her own merchants, and from her own people, all the beneficial ſecurity of an important branch of trade, which ſo peculiarly belongs to her, of which only ſhe has made any reſerve or exception, and on which her continuing to be the ſtaple for colonial and foreign articles depends, and alſo her naval ſtrength, her population, revenue and public credit.

March 18. The merchants of France have come to the reſolution of petitioning their monarch to withdraw the prohibition on the importation of Engliſh manufactures. They allege without a mixture of Engliſh goods they are unable to make up their cargoes for foreign markets; and if theſe articles are not ſent to the countries which require them in French ſhips, the Engliſh themſelves will find ſome other channel, and will probably eſtabliſh a rivalry againſt thoſe manufactures, in which the French take the lead. This intereſting information was communicated by an eminent manufacturer in Birmingham, as the ſubſtance of ſome late letters from merchants in France. Indeed it may be obſerved, that the alarms, which the edicts of the emperor and the French monarch at firſt excited, are no longer talked of.

The promotion of agriculture is a grand and favourite object of the French cabinet, adopted through the wiſe and ſalutary ſuggeſtions of Mr. Neckar, ever attentive to the intereſts of his ſovereign and of the ſtate: and among other modes of exciting emulation in the peaſantry, there is a portrait of the genius of agriculture diſtributed to ſuch as diſtinguiſh themſelves by their induſtry; and as it is a gift from majeſty, it is a very ſtrong incitement to the exertion of labour. The figure is crowned with a garland of foliage, fruits and flowers, and lies ſtretched at full length, glowing with health, and contemplating the effects of his toil.

March 21. On Tueſday laſt his excellency Thomas Jefferſon, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of France, arrived in London, and on Wedneſday was introduced to the king at St. James's by his excellency John Adams, Eſq; and to the queen on Thurſday.

Tueſday arrived in town from Paris, colonel Smith, ſecretary to Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador at this court.

March 22. It is conjectured by thoſe that pretend to be wiſe, that Mr. Jefferſon's viſit in England is on the ſubject of an American treaty.

March 27. A land ſailing machine has, for ſome time paſt, made its appearance on Barham Down, near Canterbury. It goes on four low wheels, with a ſteerage in the prow; it is put in motion ſolely by the wind, and ſails within five and a half points of it: and it is imagined it may hereafter be of great utility in an open, extenſive plain country, as it ſails at the amazing velocity of twenty-nine miles within the hour with the wind on the beam. It is an invention of Henry Oxenden, Eſq; ſon of Sir Henry Oxenden, who with great perſeverance and induſtry, has brought it to the higheſt perfection.

At Surry aſſizes, James Couſins, a lad only thirteen years of age, was capitally convicted of wilfully and maliciouſly ſetting fire to the houſe of Mrs. Poole, of Fort Place, Bermondſey. As ſoon as the fire had taken, he ran into the houſe of Mr. Allden, next door to Mrs. Poole, and alarmed the family, who inſtantly ran out to aſſiſt her, when he plundered Mr. Allden's houſe of every thing he could lay his hands on. An indictment was alſo found againſt him for the robbery, but the judge would not try him on it, as the former conviction was a ſufficient proof, that he was, notwithſtanding his age, a fit object for puniſhment. It is now about forty-five years ſince a boy, not ten years of age, was executed for a ſimilar offence, whoſe caſe had been left to the twelve judges.

Letters from the iſland of St. Vincent, dated February 25, mention, that the volcano on the ſummit of Morne Garou, had during the courſe of the laſt month burnt with uncommon fury, and deſtroyed a large plantation in the neighbourhood.

March 28. This morning the following very important and intereſting intelligence was received at the India-houſe from Bengal, by a packet which left Calcutta on the 11th of November laſt. The engagement entered into between Mr. Haſtings, on the part of the governor-general, and the nabob vizier, had been fulfilled in every part—that is to ſay, the vizier had paid up every rupee of his balance, including the debt of 750,000l. and the monthly ſubſidy due to the troops—The provinces of Bengal, Benares, and Owde, were in perfect tranquillity—Madajee Scindia preparing to proceed to the Decan; and hoſtilities between Tippoo Sultan and the Mahrattas hourly expected, or actually commenced—Seven ſhips loaded from Bengal, and no bills drawn upon the company by the governor-general and council. The retrenchment ordered by the court of directors had been carried completely into effect. The orders upon the treaſury bore no diſcount; and the diſcount upon the bonds had fallen to eleven per cent.

March 31. The houſe of commons yeſterday, in a committee on the Newfoundland fiſhery, came to following reſolutions:

"That there be allowed to the firſt hundred veſſels that ſhall arrive in each year in the ports of Newfoundland with a cargo of not leſs than 10,000 fiſh caught on the banks, and ſhall, after landing the ſame, proceed for and return with another cargo, if carrying not leſs than 12 men, 40l. each; but if ſuch men are carried upon ſhares, 50l. each.

"If carrying leſs than 12 men, and not leſs than 7 men, 25l. each; and if carried upon ſhares, 35l. each. And to the hundred veſſels which ſhall next arrive, if carrying 12 men 25l. each; but if carrying upon ſhares, 35l. each; if carrying leſs than 12 men and not leſs than 7 men, 18l. each; but if carried upon ſhares, 27l each. To be reported this day.

April 6. The confuſion of opinions in Holland, reſpecting the internal regulations of the towns cannot reſt there. The minds of men are in a ferment, and preſerved in it by ſome unforeſeen power or infatuation. They are quarrelling with their old conſtitutional habits, and aiming at ſome undeſcribable purpoſe, which muſt at laſt end in diſappointment. One thing is certain, the king of Pruſſia will defend and protect the ſtadtholder in all his privileges and immunities; and it is equally certain, that it is far enough from the deſign of any ally of the Dutch to enter into a diſpute with that monarch.

April 11. From Tangiers we learn, that the affairs of England are taking a more favourable turn there. The emperor of Morocco, offended at hearing nothing with regard to Sir ——— Paine, who left Tangier about eight months ſince, and at nothing being done towards carrying his propoſitions into effect, and receiving no reply to his letter to the king of England, written laſt Auguſt, was determined to give a public proof of his reſentment; and in conſequence, on the 6th of February, an order arrived at Tangiers, augmenting the duties upon all proviſions exported by the Engliſh, in contradiction to the treaty of the 14th of July 1784, executed by Sir Roger Curtis, in the name of Great-Britain. The Engliſh proconſul, Mr. Duff, abſolutely refuſed payment of the additional duties, and, by the direction of the governor of Gibraltar, cauſed a repreſentation to be made to the emperor, that a perſeverance in theſe demands would be equivalent to a formal declaration of war, and that if they were not relinquiſhed, a rupture would inevitably enſue. The pacha has received orders from his maſter to ſuſpend the execution of thoſe formerly tranſmitted him, till he ſhall have given an anſwer to the Britiſh vice-conſul. From theſe laſt orders, it is conjectured, that the emperor is deſirous of a reconciliation with England.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) April* 25.

On Saturday night returned the veſſel in which Zachary Allnut, Eſq; comptroller of his majeſty's cuſtoms for this port, went in purſuit of the brigs Star and Charlotte, which were clandeſtinely carried out of Martha Brae and this harbour, as mentioned in a former paper. Mr. Allnut's cruiſe extended to Cape Nichola Mole, and in his way touched at the harbour of Cape-Cruz in Cuba, at both which places he experienced every mark of reſpect and attention from the commanding officers, and, upon communicating the objects of his viſit, received a faithful aſſurance, that if the above veſſels ſhould put into any of the harbours of Cuba or Hiſpaniola, they would not only be detained, but the people on board ſecured, and notice thereof immediately tranſmitted to his honour the commander in chief of this iſland.

On Tueſday the veſſel in which Mr. Allnut was on board, ſailed again in purſuit of the Charlotte, information having been received that ſhe was at anchor at a key called Scot.'s Bogue, and intended to fit out at Trinaded, on the coaſt of Cuba.

Inſtructions were forwarded by the laſt poſt, from commodore Pakenham to captain Cornwallis, of his majeſty's ſhip Iphigenia, now cruiſing on this ſide of the iſland, directing him to afford every aſſiſtance in his power to the officers of his majeſty's revenue, in the execution of their duty, and to uſe his utmoſt endeavour to recover the veſſels that have lately been carried away.

NEW-YORK, *May* 18.

A gentleman lately arrived from Europe, has favoured the printers with a copy of a letter from an American in captivity in Algiers, to Meſſieurs Dohrman and Co. of Liſbon. The moſt material part of this letter is contained in the following extract:—

"*Gentlemen,*

Algiers, January 26, 1786.

"YOUR kind favour, dated the 5th of November, and one dated the 27th of September, came to hand the 7th and 22d inſt. and return you our thanks for your favours. When I firſt wrote to you, our ſituation was as I repreſented; but I now have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that we are all well provided for by the count d'Eſpilly, through the interceſſion of Mr. William Carmichael, at Madrid, and Mr. Jefferſon at Verſailles. The French conſul told us, that he had orders to conſider the Americans as his own countrymen.—The particular attention of the count d'Eſpilly, the French conſul*, to us, deſerves our greateſt acknowledgments, alſo to the Swediſh conſul; ſo that in reality, we are the eſteemed nation at Algiers—Conſul Logie treated us with indifference, which, I aſſure you, is much to his diſcredit; and I was happy when relieved from a dependence ſo humiliating to Americans.—We live at the houſe of a French merchant, Mr. Ford; and have letters from our ambaſſadors giving us comfort, and have reaſon to think, that we ſhall ſoon ſee one of our countrymen negotiating the peace here. It is known by every conſul here, and is the common talk, that the Americans intend to ſue for peace; it is, however, a very uncertain and important affair, and am afraid that the ſum demanded will be very high, as the Spaniards gave a great ſum for their peace. It is thought when the Spaniſh affairs are ſettled, that thoſe people will break with the northern powers. Should any Americans be ſo unfortunate as to be taken, you may be aſſured, it will be detrimental to the peace; and I ſhould wiſh ſome propoſal to be made before the cruiſers go out; which, it is ſuppoſed, will be about the firſt of April; and have reaſon to think they will watch cloſe off your port: I am ſure there will be a great riſk all over the Atlantic. We are twenty-one Americans here, and all that are in the marine are allowed about nine ſhillings ſterling a month, &c. ——I remain your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"RICHARD O'BRYAN.

"*Meſſrs. Dohrman and Co. Liſbon.*"

* *This gentleman is alſo charge des affaires of Spain.*

CARLISLE, *May* 17.

The following extracts of letters were received from a correſpondent of veracity at fort Pitt, by a gentleman in this town.

(Firſt) April 16, 1786.

"I take the opportunity of informing you of a council we have had here. Meſſieurs Aliface and

Halftown with their tribes, to the amount of fifty, including women and children, arrived here, and declared they had something of consequence to communicate. Lieutenant Armſtrong ſent an expreſs for captain Ziegler, commander at fort M'Intoſh, who arrived, and they immediately held a council, when the Indian chiefs told them that they had been invited to a treaty at Niagara and refuſed to go, as they did not put any truſt in the Engliſh; and expreſſed a very great friendſhip for the Americans, their brothers. However, the concluſion was, that they wanted corn, beans, potatoes and hoes to go on with their ſpring work, and a little rum to make them merry, which captain Zeigler granted."

(Second) April 21, 1786.

"Since I wrote you we have had information, that during the time captain Zeigler was holding the council at this place, mentioned in my former letter, captain Strong commanding at fort M'Intoſh, took a walk as far as the foot of the hill, where he deſcried a party of Indians, who on his approach ran off. He returned to the fort, and obſerved at a little diſtance above twenty Indians in arms; they were invited to the fort, but declined coming in. Lieutenant Beatty with a party went to diſcover who they were, and returned without effecting his purpoſe. The next morning a private obſerved a fellow viewing our ſituation; what they intend is myſterious; though their arms and reconnoitering behaviour condemn them."

(Third) April 25, 1786.

"Captain O'Hara, who juſt arrived from the Miami informs, that the Indians killed ſome men at a ſmall ſtation near fort Finney. The men had gone out to hunt their horſes; in conſequence of which the hoſtages had ran off; that they had alſo killed about 15 people on the Bare-graſs, and 2 men and wounded another on the Eighteen-mile iſland. And from the beſt information he could get, three parties had croſſed the Ohio to go to war; and that captain Finney is obliged to keep a continual look out, aided by ſome of the militia. We have heard nothing further from the party that made their appearance at fort M'Intoſh."

CHARLESTON, *May* 8.

A gentleman lately arrived from Jamaica, brings information, that it was currently reported, and generally believed, that orders were arrived from England, forbidding in the moſt unequivocal peremptory terms, any intercourſe or trade whatever with the United States of America. The lieutenant-governor has not as yet put thoſe ill-judged orders into full force, from an apprehenſion that an inſurrection would be the conſequence.

May 10. The brig Two Brothers, which arrived here two days ago from Philadelphia, entered the port with her colours lowered. The crew reported that a French captain (whom they had had on board) threw himſelf into the ſea a few days before they made the land; and that he had written a letter in French, two days before, to the French conſul. This being delivered was found to contain an opinion that he ſtood in the greateſt danger of being either ſtrangled or drowned; conjuring him in the moſt earneſt manner, to do him juſtice, in caſe he was miſſing; and that ſome money, which was in his trunks, might be taken care of and remitted to France for his daughter's uſe. In conſequence of this information, the captain and ſailors have been committed to priſon until the matter is thouroughly inveſtigated. The original deſtination of the brig was, that ſhe ſhould call here, and then proceed to one of the French Weſt-India iſlands; and for this purpoſe, was provided with a French and American captain, and two ſets of papers.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 8.

Extract from the Journal of Congreſs, March 27, 1786.

The ſecretary at war, to whom was referred his letter of the 15th, containing extracts of two letters from major John Palſgrave Wyllys, at fort M'Intoſh, one dated 23d January, 1786, and the other the 13th February, 1786, in the former of which major Wyllys ſtates, "that the frequent deſertions at that poſt required ſome immediate remedy——that in his opinion capital puniſhments are abſolutely neceſſary for that purpoſe—that he was ſo far convinced of its utility in this inſtance, that he had ventured to approve of the ſentence of a court-martial, and ſincerely wiſhes the neceſſity of his ſituation may not render it his duty to put the ſentence into execution before any orders can arrive from the war-office," and in the latter, "that two days after his laſt of the 23d of January, notwithſtanding the proceedings of the court-martial were publiſhed, and the priſoners were in irons before their eyes, three men of captain Strong's company deſerted—that a party was ſent after them——that after a long purſuit they were taken and brought back to the garriſon——that he ordered them immediately to be put to death, which was done, and thinks this inſtance of ſeverity may probably preclude the neceſſity of executing the deſerters now in confinement,"——having reported, That

The dignity and juſtice of the United States require, that full inveſtigation of all the circumſtances attending this tranſaction ſhould be made immediately, in order that congreſs may ground thereon their ultimate determination reſpecting the ſame.

Reſolved, That congreſs agree to the ſaid report.

Reſolved, That a court of inquiry be inſtituted, to conſiſt of two field officers, and a captain of the regiment of the United States, who were not of the garriſon of fort M'Intoſh at the time of the before mentioned event, and that they report to the ſecretary at war a ſtate of facts only, in order to be preſented to congreſs.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war direct, that the ſaid John Palſgrave Wyllys be arreſted, and remain in arreſt until the further order of congreſs, and that he order another field officer immediately to repair to fort M'Intoſh, to take the command of the troops in that poſt.

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war be directed to order the two men, now in confinement under ſentence of death at fort M'Intoſh, to be releaſed, the trial having been illegal."

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 22d of this inſtant, June,

A NEGRO man bred to plantation buſineſs, about twenty-ſix years old; a negro woman and child, the woman about twenty eight years and the child about ſix months old. The ſale to be at John Nevitt's public houſe, a little below Piſcataway, and for ready tobacco.

JOHN SANDERS.

Allen's Freſh, June 1, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds firſt coſt of goods, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms at twelve months credit. They will alſo rent the lot and houſes they now occupy to any perſon inclined to purchaſe the goods; the ſtand, either for the wet or dry goods buſineſs, is well known to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any in Charles county. They alſo requeſt that thoſe indebted to them will come and diſcharge their reſpective balances, or ſettle their accounts by bond or note before the firſt day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SIMMS and DYSON.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock.

Prince George's county, June 3, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible at this time to raiſe money ſufficient to diſcharge the ſeveral claims againſt them, and being willing and deſirous to ſatisfy all juſt demands, they take this method to inform their creditors that they propoſe to convey their property to truſtees for the payment of their debts. To effect this buſineſs they earneſtly requeſt all their creditors to meet at Upper Marlborough, on Thurſday the 29th inſtant, with their claims, when truſtees may be appointed, and meaſures taken, which they hope will be ſatisfactory to all of them.

They are induced to propoſe this plan becauſe they are convinced that there will be a conſiderable balance for themſelves and their families, after the payment of their debts, if they can only be indulged with the ſale of their property on a reaſonable credit; when, if a different conduct ſhould be obſerved and their property ſhould be taken in execution and ſold, during the preſent ſcarcity of caſh, they muſt be cruſhed, and their creditors might ſuffer. Relying on the juſtice and generoſity of thoſe intereſted, they flatter themſelves that this propoſition will be generally acceded to.

BENJAMIN JACOB,
MORDECAI JACOB.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed a depreciation certificate from a certain John Heaton and paſſed his note for two hogſheads of tobacco in part payment for the ſame, hereby forewarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as the certificate proves to be a forgery.

JONATHAN PARKER.

Charles county, May 26, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 23d inſtant, negro TOM, who ſays he is the property of George Robertſon, of Montgomery county, though by the commitment his maſter's reſidence appears to be in Calvert; he is a likely young fellow, appears to be between ſixteen and twenty years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, of black complexion, and has remarkable large feet, his preſent cloathing is an old regimental coat of blue cloth faced with red, which he ſays he exchanged a white cotton jacket for ſince leaving his maſter, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, country made ſhoes with ſtrings, and a wool hat very much worn. His maſter is requeſted to pay charges and take him away.

FRANCIS WARE, ſheriff.

May 3, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers being deſirous to paſs a final account with the commiſſary, reſpecting the eſtate of Gideon Gary, deceaſed, do give notice to thoſe who may have claims againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known on or before the laſt day of July next, at which time we are determined to paſs a final account, alſo thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe the ſhorteſt method will be taken to compel them, without reſpect to perſons.

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

AS many of the friends of the late O. HANBURY, Eſq; and Meſſieurs HANBURY and LLOYD, have repeatedly expreſſed their deſire to renew a correſpondence with that houſe, they are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN LLOYD, executor and one of the ſurviving partners, will have a ſhip in Patuxent, which may be daily expected, and will be obliged to every gentleman who may think proper to entruſt tobaccoes to his care.

Annapolis, May 16, 1786.

HAVING received poſitive inſtructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debt due him in ſuit, without reſpect to perſons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit-rents, ſtewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid ſome regard to our former advertiſements, by ſhewing an inclination to ſettle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to aſſure them that after the 20th day of July next, agreeably to the truſt repoſed in us, actions muſt commence againſt both principals and ſecurities as no longer indulgence can be given.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM,
Attornies in fact.

May 15, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night laſt, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a hanging mane on her near ſide, part of which was cut ſome time ago and occaſions its ſtanding upright, a twitch tail, ſhe paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall have four dollars, if taken up at any diſtance from town ſhall have eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice.

May 8, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers have for ſale ſhell lime, of the beſt quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a ſhort notice.

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry,
EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

London-town, May 14, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber gives notice, that he carries on the tanning and currying buſineſſes in the uſual manner, on the loweſt terms, and gives the beſt price for dry and green hides, calf-ſkins, and bark fit for tanners uſe.

EDWARD SEFTON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Maccubbin, ſon of Joſeph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, adminiſtratrix.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

THE ſubſcribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requeſted to pay one fifth of their ſubſcriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding ſchool for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tueſday, the ſecond of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; alſo plain work and marking. She will give the greateſt attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entruſted to her care.

Annapolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready caſh,

A HOUSE which ſtands upon leaſed ground, in a pleaſant ſituation, near where the new market houſe will ſtand.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

ELLICOTT's

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Poſt-Office.

On the thirteenth day of June next, the subscriber intends exposing to public sale, at Upper Marlborough,

BETWEEN 1400 and 1500 acres of valuable land, in tracts of 212 to 235 acres, certified by the surveyor of the district in which they lay, to be of good quality and producing white and black oak, walnut, locust, ash, &c. with a sufficient proportion of meadow ground, which certificate will be shewn, also the patents delivered on the day of sale; these lands are situated from one and a half to four miles off the Allegana river, which produces a variety of excellent fish, and at all times affords navigation for boats, and frequently for vessels of three hundred ton, through which conveyance a ready sale may always be made of any article of produce, they have likewise the benefit of the market at Fort-Pitt, which is not farther distant than ten miles, and so situated that no circumstance can prevent its becoming, in a short time, one of the most considerable towns within the United States, it being a key to the greater part of the Western Country. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in one month from the day of sale, and the remainder in two years, on giving bond with good security if required, but if the purchaser will pay the remaining three fourths at the expiration of one month from the sale, a discount will be allowed of one third of that sum. t s

3X THOMAS HARWOOD, 3d.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 29th of June next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogsheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

3X MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased.

The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

3 JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, May 19, 1786.

JOHN PETTY and Co.

Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of spring goods, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash, country produce, or state certificates. 4w 3

JUST IMPORTED,

From London, in the ship Nonsuch, captain Johns,

A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, which will be sold by the subscribers, at their store, at Pig-Point, as usual, for bills, cash, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and customers for their past favours, especially those who have been regular and punctual in payment, whom we shall be always ready to serve; and such as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the course of the summer) settle and pay without fail or further notice. w 3

3X THOMAS TILLARD,
EDWARD TILLARD.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn osnabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

t f SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin. 3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Benton, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the meeting house in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a stray, a gray GELDING, about thirteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters, has no perceivable brand, and appears not to have been docked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w 3

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk. 3

The subscriber has just imported, in the ship NONSUCH, captain JOHNS,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of superb jewellery, among which are the following: fashionable square and ovel paste, set shoe and knee buckles; gold lockets, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and silver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian seals set in gold; best London gilt and high polished steel chains; black silk watch strings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention. 3w

3X STEPHEN CLARK.

Tusculum, Montgomery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this school at seven pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

w3 3X JAMES HUNT.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Patuxent, from on board the ship Sally, captain Edward Davis, from London, a BOX marked H M B, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandise. The owner is desired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the same, otherwise the goods will be sold for payment thereof. 3w

3X G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, May 10, 1786.

WENT away from the subscriber, about the first of March last, a yellow man named SIMON, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty eight years of age, carries himself pretty erect, and of mild insinuating manners; had on a jacket with sleeves, and overalls of mixed bearskin, a great coat of Bath coating nearly of a lead colour, with metal buttons, and faced with red baize; he was lately sold as a blacksmith by Mr. Richard Watkins, near South river church; it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood, or about Annapolis, as Mr. Samuel Chase has his wife. The above reward will be given to any person delivering said fellow to his master, by

3X 3w DENNIS MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

12 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

12 WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county. 15

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers. 11

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 180 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

6 TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 432 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chesnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

7 GEORGE BOURN.

February 21, 1786.

CUB,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

9 WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

6 JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting administrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

6 MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

Annapolis, May 17, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Packer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known by the fifteenth of June next, as I am desirous of making a final settlement.

3X MARY PACKER, administratrix.

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